

A number of these low interest "development" loans actually were for budget support; that is to offset balance of payments and other deficits incurred by the borrowing countries.

In other words, the United States, with its own budget running in the red in the billions, is lading out tens of millions to balance the budgets of other countries.

That's the giant "hidden grant" in the foreign aid program. On the basis of its estimated \$800 million cost to American taxpayers last year, this secret burden in the pending foreign aid measure is calculated at around \$1 billion.

FOREIGN AID FLASHES

In 1963, 35 countries were granted low interest "development" loans. Largest beneficiary was India with \$414,150,000, Pakistan second with \$69,450,000. Since 1947, the United States has poured more than \$4 billion in foreign aid into Turkey—largely a state monopoly economy. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion was in economic aid, the remainder in military aid. The United States is continuing to grant so-called supporting assistance to Yemen—which is little more than a satellite of Egyptian Dictator Gamal Nasser.

SAMPLE OF CORRESPONDENCE SUPPORTING THE OPPOSITION OF SENATOR MORSE TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM RESOLUTION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD another sampling of correspondence that I have received, relating to my vote and my speeches in opposition to the South Vietnam resolution and the war-making policies of the United States in southeast Asia.

My mail is still running better than 200 to 1 in support of my position, although one would never know it if he were to read the kept press of America.

My mail runs better than 10 to 1 in support of my opposition to foreign aid.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 16, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: You have been doing a badly needed job in your speeches on the situation in Southeast Asia. You may be interested in the enclosed article, which I wrote. It was published in a number of railroad and other union monthly magazines back around April 1946, shortly after the end of World War II in the Pacific area.

The reason why I think this article is significant is that the story told about our performance and policy in Indonesia after the war is virtually identical with the performance and policy of the United States in Indochina at the same time. In both cases, we backed British forces which landed quickly after the Japanese surrender, to reestablish, in behalf of Britain, France and Holland, the colonial power and prestige which had taken a bad beating when the Japs swept over that area early in the war.

I got both those stories from U.S. military officers who were eyewitnesses of the events. In both cases, they landed with the British forces, whose commanders told the Jap troops to keep their weapons, because they might be needed to help hold down the rebellious natives. These officers were friends of mine in the Office of Strategic Services, in which I served for nearly 3 years.

The people of that area had immense good will for Uncle Sam when World War II ended, but we lost it by backing the colonial powers.

Sincerely,

ALBERT H. JENKINS.

[From Railway Labor Magazine, April 1946]
WHAT'S HAPPENING IN JAVA?—INDONESIANS GREET BRITISH AND DUTCH WITH BULLETS; AMERICANS WITH CHEERS

(By Albert H. Jenkins)

What's going on in Java and the other South Pacific islands where 70 million Indonesian natives are rebelling against the return of Dutch rule, and where British forces are helping the Dutch put down the rebellion?

Few Americans have any first-hand information on that subject. One of the few is a young officer who arrived at Batavia, Java, on a British cruiser, just in time to see the Japs surrender there at the end of the war.

He was a member of a small group of U.S. soldiers and sailors taking food, clothes, and medicines to sick and starved American prisoners of war held by the Japs on Java. His name cannot be disclosed here.

In letters to "Mother and Dad," not intended for publication, this average young American told the following story of his "great adventure"—a unique journey to Java and other South Pacific lands.

Let's skip his story until he arrives at Singapore, the big British naval base at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. The Japs captured it in the first days of the war. Now, in the young officer's tale, the British are taking it back again.

"I was in the city of Singapore, the day of the signing of the formal Jap surrender. Somehow, I did not like the idea of all this celebration without a single American flag in sight, when it is doubtful that, were it not for our casualties on Iwo Jima and elsewhere, the British would ever have returned to Singapore.

"The population here is mostly Chinese, with some Malaysians. They greeted the British with indifference—as though they were saying: 'Oh, well, here we go again.' Nine-tenths of them never even glanced at the victorious white man."

The cruiser left Singapore and sailed to Batavia, Java, where the young officer wrote this:

"I was the first American to set foot on the soil of the Netherlands East Indies after the end of the war. I went ashore in the British admiral's barge, sliding in alongside a wharf where 12 shiny new American cars, complete with snappy Japanese drivers, were waiting to take us to our quarters.

"The Japs set the tone for the whole of our stay by being from the very beginning most courteous and helpful, carrying baggage and waiting on us hand and foot.

"And thereby hangs a tale. The preliminary parley with the Japs about our entering the country was held on board our cruiser. All the British and Dutch officers (we Americans were not invited) wore their stiffest high-collared white uniforms.

"Every preparation was made to act the part of victors in a great war. Much whispering and conference over protocol, how and when the admiral would enter, when the delegates would be allowed to sit down, and all the other details which make for dignity and redtape.

"So up the gangway came the Japs. They bow, hiss, salute, and right away General Yamaguchi made a little speech of welcome. He took the wind right out of the British and Dutch sails.

"He started out by saying that he was at our disposal and would cooperate and make our task easy. If there was anything we wanted, just ask and it would be done.

"And then he presented, without even

being asked, a tremendous sheaf of carefully drawn up lists and documents answering every possible question about prisoners of war, supplies, transportation, and everything else we needed.

"Here he was practically doing our job for us. The more formal and curt the British and Dutch representatives were, the more polite and helpful the Japs. You can't imagine the confusion that resulted among the starched whites of the admiral's staff.

"The Japs made good on everything they promised. Nothing, I assure you, is so disconcerting as going into a conquered country expecting sullen obstruction from the Japs, and getting it from no one but the British."

The reason for quoting so much of that part of the young American's letters is this:

The British forces have been in Java for nearly 6 months. They insist they are there only because they have to force the reluctant Japs to surrender, and round them up. Yet this eyewitness account makes it clear that the Japs surrendered instantly and almost gladly.

As this is written, early in March 1946, a newspaper report says the British are using Japanese troops in Java to maintain order. In other words, to shoot the rebellious natives.

Why are the British there? Let's see what their unwelcome American visitor has to say.

"When I landed in Java, I was ignorant of the status of the natives and the general political conditions in the country. But I began to smell a rat the first few minutes, as I drove a jeep into the city from the dock.

"Everywhere people lined the streets, but there were no cheering crowds, no smiles, no waves, no shouting. Just silence.

"At this time, and for about a week thereafter, there was nothing to identify Americans as apart from the British or Dutch. Even the uniform did not mean a thing, as nine-tenths of the Dutch wore American uniforms, too.

"We were not allowed by the British to display any flags, so you can see where that left us. I was just one of the hated white men. Gave me a funny feeling.

"The Dutch have been tragically stupid in their relations with the natives. They do not want the Dutch to come back and rule them as a 'colony' again.

"The natives have formed a government of their own, called 'Free Indonesia,' with its own president, foreign minister, police force, and other officials.

"They have announced their intention of resisting by force any attempt by the Dutch to return to the East Indies.

"To support their claim to the right of self-determination, they point to the Atlantic Charter, the American Declaration of Independence, and the U.S. Constitution. They ask why those principles should not apply to them.

"Every night since we landed, people gather on the streets, and there have been armed clashes between Indonesians and the occupation troops.

"What is the Dutch answer to this agitation? I have talked with dozens of Dutch, and they all say: 'Just wait till we get more troops in here. After we machinegun some of these natives, they'll forget all about it.'

"They have refused pointblank to sit down and discuss the problem with the native leaders. It does not set very well with me.

"There is a food shortage in the city, though 'upcountry' there is plenty of rice. The Dutch have made no attempt to move food down here for the native population.

"The UNRRA food and medical supplies, and U.S.-made trucks, have been taken over lock, stock and barrel by the Dutch, with no sign of using any for relief of the native population.

"I feel the natives have lost their golden opportunity by waiting so long before mak-

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ing a disturbance which would bring the whole stinking matter to the world's attention. But I still don't see how the Dutch can ever come back here in anything like their former status.

"They may rule the place, but they'll do it by force.

"Our position, as the only Americans on the island, is peculiar to say the least. The natives are tremendously enthusiastic about Uncle Sam, and look to us as their deliverers, champions of the people's rights, and defenders of international justice.

"Of course, we are absolutely unable to do anything, but still they come to us, beg us to do something, and plead for American assistance in their fight for freedom. All this annoys the British and Dutch.

"The natives give us Americans the 'freedom of the country.' I have in my pocket a pass signed by the Vice President of the Indonesian Republic, saying in Malay that I am an 'Orang Amerika,' and as such am a guest of the country.

"We Americans have been able to pass roadblocks, tour the city, go into the native 'Kampung' where no other white men dare go, and even take motor trips up into the hills with perfect safety, thanks to these passes, and the 'U.S.A.' on the backs of our cars.

"Instead of shots and bricks, all we get is cheers. No doubt that is the reason why the British forbade us to use the American flag."

All that was written in the first days of October 1945. About 2 weeks later, the young officer wrote another letter. Among other things, it said:

"The situation in Indonesia is going from bad to worse. Incidents are increasing in number and violence, and bode ill for the future. By and large, however, the Nationalists continue to be able to keep their followers in check.

"British Prime Minister Attlee dealt the nationalists quite a blow the other day by announcing that the British are under obligation to support the Dutch in their return to the Netherlands East Indies. Just what that obligation is, I don't rightly know.

"If the British openly try to do so, they'll have a war on their hands.

"Another complicating factor is the fact that 90 percent of the British troops are Indians. They are a little unenthusiastic about assisting by force of arms the suppression of a movement closely akin to what their own country, India, has been trying to do for hundreds of years.

"The Indian troops, however, commit numerous crimes against the natives, such as robbery and rape, which does not help the general feeling toward the Allies.

"We neutrals feel that the Indonesians have a good cause and the organization to put it over, if recognition comes in time."

Still another letter, written toward the end of October, says:

"The former American consul general to Java has reappeared on the scene. And what a character. He is a typical old-line diplomat, large and portly, with a comfortable paunch. He loves nothing better than to sit back in a big chair and give you his views on Java.

"He is more Dutch than the Dutch themselves. To do him justice, he likes the Indonesians, but his affection for them is too much of the typical colonial 'nice children' sort.

"He wants to be pals with everyone, particularly the Dutch. The first person he saw after he arrived the other day was the commander of the Dutch forces in Batavia. Ever since, he has been expounding Dutch propaganda as gospel truth.

"The terrible thing about all this is that now another conflicting voice is going to be added to the 'information from reliable sources' which is raining upon the U.S. State Department in Washington.

"Now, one of that Department's oldest and most trusted servants is reassuring it that, as soon as the Dutch can get a few thousand men with machineguns into Java, the whole movement will die a natural death.

"That attitude is going to make for a lot of bloodshed. These people know what they want. They may not get it this year, or 10 years hence, but the wanting is going to remain. They are not going to look upon themselves as 'colonials' for the rest of eternity."

PORTLAND, OREG.,
August 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: Congratulations on your courageous stand in criticizing our recent actions in southeast Asia. No doubt, you are feeling rather alone, judging from the senatorial vote of confidence, and I feel proud of your stand on this matter. I fully agree with you, and also feel uneasy, to say the least, in regards to our country's actions.

Also, I understand that there has been a motion introduced recently to repress news coverage on elections until the returns are in across the entire Nation. What became of the bill, or who introduced it, I do not know, but I think that it is not only a good idea, but that it would help immensely in making elections more a matter of individual choice, as they should be.

Very respectfully yours,

MERLE A. GULLIKSON,
SANDRA GULLIKSON.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
August 7, 1964.

Senator MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to commend you upon your no vote on the southeast Asia resolution.

I hope you have your economic security as the opponents are vicious. More power to you.

As ever your friend,
GEORGE H. PETERSON.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
August 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The announcement of your negative vote to the resolution supporting President Johnson's moves in Vietnam prompt this letter. You will have to pardon the scrawl—it is being written from a hospital bed.

I want to commend you for your vote. The label of "aggressor" is being appended to our country in several instances. I read it from the people of western Europe as they criticize us for helping to rearm Germany and give her a share in the control of nuclear weapons. I am sure that the people of the world are saying this with regard to our role in Vietnam.

These are hard days in which we live, but the struggle for peace is augmented by men like yourself and Senator GREENING.

Sincerely,

HEBER L. GORDON.

MOUNT ANGEL, OREG.,
August 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to back you on your stand regarding Vietnam.

It is only too bad that there aren't more thinking people like you in our Capital with the courage to speak out.

Sincerely,

MARK PETERSON.

EUGENE, OREG.,
August 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have just sent the following telegram to President Johnson: We deplore U.S. unilateral military action against North Vietnam, subverting the principles of the United Nations.

Your stand on the Vietnam problem and the current crisis in particular is absolutely right and has our wholehearted support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ARNULF ZWEIG.

EUGENE, OREG.,
August 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have just sent the following telegram to President Johnson: We deplore U.S. unilateral military action against North Vietnam, subverting the principles of the United Nations.

As Oregonians, we are proud of your stand on the current crisis, and want you to know that you have our wholehearted support.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN W. COOK.

EUGENE, OREG.,
August 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I should like to express my appreciation for your courageous stand in opposition to the administration's policy in Vietnam. Your dissenting vote on the resolution supporting our attack on North Vietnam is a vote against the cynical and hypocritical policy that our Government is pursuing in this area. I hope you will continue to work for the principles that we have agreed to as a member of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

ALVIN F. KELM.

EUGENE, OREG.,
August 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We would like to express our appreciation and our support for your stand on U.S. involvement in South Vietnam. It is heartening to hear at least one voice in this country raised against what we believe is a mistaken and very dangerous path followed by our Government in southeast Asia.

Please continue to speak against "military actions" and for peace.

Very sincerely,

AGNES and DAVID CURLAND.

SALEM, OREG.,
August 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
House of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We were glad to know there was one Senator with the intestinal fortitude to stand up for what he thought was right. No doubt history and time will prove you were right in your analysis of the situation in Vietnam. While there has been no lambasting in the press here for the position you have taken, they may be waiting for a more opportune moment. I am old enough to recall what Bob La Follette had to contend with. He was proven right after years had passed.

Secretary Rusk says we have to protect our national interests. He fails to tell what they are. I know I did not have any over there and hope the rest of the American people will also realize such.

Someone must have used some strong medicine on Senator FULBRIGHT to get him

member. With an accompaniment by Syracuse University Band, must we say: "Onward Christian Soldiers—onward with all the destruction that can be wrought through the employment of war as a futile, wasteful, and archaic method of attempting to determine right, or, of attempting to point the way to justice.

You have stated: "The world is challenged to make its will known, and make it known, now." How? How we ask as citizens of the United States and of the world? Shall we make our will known through ever-escalating war until the world is devastated and the efforts of centuries of progress have been obliterated? Shall we have peace dangled before us as the illusive, future reward for fighting another, and yet another war? Why sacrifice our men and the men of the "current enemy" for matters which will never be settled by war?

Secretary McNamara has stated: "Whether any further major action will be taken by the United States against Vietnam depends upon the Vietnamese." Is this statement not typical of all warring nations from time immemorial? In the senseless game of war, the full blame for aggression is always placed upon the enemy. And the assistance of Almighty God (or, counterpart) is invoked by each warring nation because each feels that "God is on our side—the side of right."

Please use your influence toward having the decision of the course to be pursued in Asia placed under the United Nations. All conferences on Asia should include discussions by delegates from Vietnam and from the Peoples' Republic of China; otherwise the United Nations will not have both versions of the recent events upon which to base a just decision.

Respectfully,

EULA M. McNABB.

AUGUST 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is the first letter I have ever written to any elected official, but I feel so strongly that unless all adult Americans speak up now we will be involved in another full-scale war in Asia.

I would like to congratulate you and the distinguished Senator from Alaska for the stand you took recently, and have been taking for a considerable time, against the Vietnam war.

As you continually point out, we are totally in the wrong. Our involvement there is blatant belligerence. This is a popular uprising against continued dictatorships with foreign power behind them. The CIA for too long a time has used that country as their own "poaching grounds." And the U.S. Army for too long has been using it as a "testing ground" for their weapons and tactics.

Everyone, however, seems to have overlooked the continued toll on the Vietnamese population. Why should these human beings be slaughtered any longer?

Not all Americans are warmongers, and I am certain that you have received other letters thanking you for your lonely stand. Needless to say I am aware of the virtual news "blackout" imposed on the majority of your speeches on this issue. If it weren't for such fine journalists as Mr. I. F. Stone, we would not be able to penetrate this "blackout."

Keep up the good work.

Respectfully yours,

RAYMOND STAINCH.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
August 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senator from Oregon,
Senate Office Building.

ity regarding Vietnam. I can see no valid reason for our interference with, or in, the affairs of southeast Asia.

President Johnson speaks of a limited war. Facts show that when war begins there is no knowing when and how it will end.

Please continue your outcry. We need you.

ARLINE D. HAYS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
August 9, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: It required a tremendous amount of courage for you to express opposition to granting President Johnson unlimited power against the North Vietnamese. There is too much at stake in trusting such colossal powers of worldwide destruction to any man, let alone one who doesn't even drive a car rationally.

If the facts were presented, they wouldn't even justify our presence in South Vietnam where we now have some 16,000 armed-to-the-teeth advisers.

As I read the enclosed clipping I wondered whether the chuckle was intentionally placed where it so aptly fits.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE FLICK.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer,
Aug. 7, 1964]

L.B.J. VIETNAM STAND OK'D BY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON.—The House and Senate approved in quick succession today an emergency Vietnam resolution upholding President Johnson in any "fight-if-we-must" measures needed to counter Red aggression in southeast Asia.

The House rollcall vote was 414 to 0.

The Senate vote, which sent the resolution to the White House, was 88 to 2. The dissenting votes were cast by Senators WAYNE MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, and ERNEST GRUENING, Democrat, of Alaska.

The resolution states that "the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President—as Commander in Chief—to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

It was proposed to Congress Wednesday after Johnson ordered U.S. carrier planes to bomb North Vietnamese torpedo boat bases which had sent out attackers against two U.S. destroyers.

Only major opposition to the declaration came from Senator WAYNE MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, who waged a delaying action against the resolution in the Senate. House passage came after a 40-minute debate.

MORSE, a sharp critic of the administration's policies in Vietnam, opened his attack on the resolution with a speech last night. He said, "No one can justify the (North Vietnamese) PT boat attacks, but the fact that the U.S. destroyer Maddox was relatively close inshore when South Vietnamese planes attacked some North Vietnamese islands "was a well thought out military maneuver."

"If we had known that the South Vietnamese were going to bomb the islands (last Friday) we should not have had ships anywhere near the islands," he said. MORSE contended that it was after the bombings that the PT boats began pursuing the Maddox.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees and the House Foreign Affairs Committee overwhelmingly approved the resolution yesterday.

AUGUST 8, 1964.

HON. SENATOR MORSE: In behalf of many mothers, garment workers, we send you our heartfelt greetings and thanks.

Stand up—as you do—for peace and life for our children.

With gratitude,

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have been following your statements on Vietnam with the greatest admiration for your uncommon "commonsense" and courage. Your ability to keep your head while others all around you lose theirs in true "rugged individualism" of the highest order.

I live in what I believe to be the Nation's largest cooperative apartment unit which is to house some 6 thousand families and is called Rochdale Village.

What I would like to do is personally to put your views in every single household by slipping a printed summary of your views under each and every door or in the hands of every household head here.

I would deem it a great service if you could send me such a summary that I could have copied somehow if you cannot send me yourself several thousand copies for immediate distribution.

As I realize no man in this country understands the importance of shedding some light on this heated situation better than you do, I await your reply in all confidence that you will help me to help my country.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

SONYA FINGER.

BROOKLINE, MASS.,
August 8, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You and Senator ERNEST GRUENING are the only two men in the Congress of the United States who, in my opinion, see the grave situation in southeast Asia in its proper perspective and are willing and courageous enough to speak out against the dangerous and deceptive foreign policy of our Government. I know it must be difficult to stand alone against the emotionalism of false patriotism, but to do so is a measure of your intelligence, wisdom, and integrity, which few men today are privileged to share with you.

Only history (if there is a world and history is possible) will prove that men like you are the true patriots who love our great country and want to see it receive the proper respect and admiration, which it can only achieve through realistic attitudes toward the needs of the peoples of the world who look to us for help.

I take comfort in the fact that there are at least two such distinguished men of principle as you and Senator GRUENING in our Congress. You represent the many thinking people of our country. It is my hope that your sanity will eventually prevail.

My congratulations to you and my best wishes for success in your strivings.

Sincerely yours,

EDNA STEIN.

VENICE, CALIF.,
August 9, 1964.

President L. B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have been shocked by your recent show of force action in the Gulf of Tonkin. It seems to me that such action could not be necessary if our preceding action had been as reasonable as we were led to believe it was.

I agree with Senator WAYNE MORSE who has said that we have nothing to gain by continuing "unilateral military action in southeast Asia, unsanctioned by the United Nations and unaccompanied by allies."

I urge that we take the matter to the United Nations and arrange to negotiate.

Most of all we want no tensions built up that could lead to war. Peace requires re-

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relaxation of tension and this is what we want to see throughout the world.

Very sincerely,

MARGARET P. MAHONEY.

MORGAN HILL, CALIF.

August 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We support you in your stand against the terrible war in Vietnam.

Sincerely yours,

BETTY ANDERSON.

MAHONAC FALLS, N.Y.

August 8, 1964.

U.S. Senator Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You have always with good judgment stood with honor on your own feet.

Our Government and our SAR Society both need you, and need you very much.

Do keep up your good work. It is all that can save the world from another state of war.

My Gen. Israel Putnam chapter (Empire State), Society SAR, well knows my objection to having us put on record as favoring invasion of Cuba or any other country, and I refuse to believe the majority of our members are so ignorant as to be warmongers.

No, I am not a doctor of medicine or law; I am a plumber 82 years of age suffering with a heart condition and arthritis, but made most unhappy by the actions of our warmongers.

The Bible states all men are liars, and women, too. Wars, war after war, is proof what we are.

We never learn.

We can be very proud of our Revolutionary ancestors. My grandfather's grandfather, Morris Earle, fought all through the war and was a prisoner in the old sugarhouse prison (Yonkers) 9 months. His brother, Peter, was killed in the battle at Saratoga.

But we, too, must be men of honor and courage, not puppets.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN HENRY VRIELAND.

WYNNEWOOD, PA.,

August 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to commend you for your vote last week in opposition to the President's resolution not only giving him a blank check to enlarge the war in southeast Asia, but expressing approval for his action against North Vietnam.

We appreciate tremendously the courage and insight into the possible dire consequences shown by you and Senator CRUENING. Although we heartily wish we had 100 Senators with your vision, we are glad we have at least 2, and hope you will continue to work and write (your article "Humpty Dumpty in Vietnam" in the August "Progressive" is superb) for the earliest possible settlement of the Pacific crisis. Thank you.

Cordially yours,

MARGARET FORSYTHE.

August 9, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I sincerely commend your voice of dissent in the actions of our country in the North Vietnam crisis.

I, too, feel we were not justified in our actions there. It seems our country is fast becoming a warring nation rather than the great proponents for peace as has been our profession in the past.

Sure, our country must show itself to be

led nations of the world, but is this greatness, to murder the Vietnamese in their own land by such a trivial provocation? It's surely time for men such as you and I to speak out against our policies of war at the drop of a hat.

I'm afraid many people do not really understand the gravity of a possibility of nuclear war and its consequences. My children, your children, and even countless thousands of children of uninvolved nations would be consumed, maimed, and left to a hell such as we have never faced before.

God help us to see that peace will not come from provoking war.

God will surely judge us for all innocent blood we have spilled as a nation.

Thank you again for speaking out on a subject which is in dire need of spokesmen. You're truly a statesman in the sense that we've not seen in many days.

God bless you.

HAROLD E. CORDELL, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,

August 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

(The following is a copy of a telegram which has been sent to Congressman BURTON of San Francisco.)

"DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BURTON: Suppose a newly elected President GOLDWATER had ordered the bombing of North Vietnam. We would have vigorously opposed such action. We cannot now allow fear of a GOLDWATER victory to be translated into uncritical support of acts of brinkmanship on the part of the Johnson administration. We want a policy aimed at a world in which freedom can grow. We applaud the courage of Senator MORSE in challenging our present Vietnam policy, and we ask you to help open the debate in the House by: (1) plainly opposing the extension of the war to the North, and (2) urging an immediate reconvention of the Geneva Conference to work for a peaceful solution based on the principle of self-determination.

"The recent events demonstrate the critical urgency for Americans to begin to heed the call of Senator FULBRIGHT and George Kennan to challenge the outworn myths of the cold war era. Your actions on the floor of the House in the coming weeks could be of great importance in opening this crucial discussion. The following is a partial list of signers:

"Marshall Axelrod.
"Prof. Arthur K. Bierman, San Francisco State College.
"John Burton, Democratic candidate, 20th Assembly District.
"Rev. Harry J. Chuck, Jr., Cameron House.
"Rev. James M. Christensen, Presbyterian Inner-City Council, Coleman Street, M.D.
"Douglas Corbin.
"John David, Democratic candidate, 21st Assembly District.
"K. R. G. Davis, director, San Francisco Mine Troupe.
"John Dearman.
"Ed Durn, vice chairman, San Francisco Firefighters Association.
"Prof. David Eakins, San Jose State College.
"Lawrence Feinlinghetti, City Lights Books.
"Rev. Frances Geddes.
"Asher Gordon, M.D.
"Don Grimes.
"Paul Jacobs, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.
"Rev. Andrew Juvinall, Hamilton Methodist Church.
"Richard Liebis.
"Frank Marx.
"Mike Miller.
"Rev. William P. Miller, Methodist mis-

"Gerald Rosenfield, M.D.

"Robert Scheer, author.

"Rev. William Shirley.

"Marvin Stender, Democratic County Central Committee.

"Prof. Je'rold Werthimer, San Francisco State College.

"Tom Winnett, assistant editor, the Liberal Democrat."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

August 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Sincere appreciation for your vote on Vietnam. Millions of mothers, like myself, though inarticulate, are heartily in accord with the stand you have taken.

MARY DONOVAN HAPGOOD.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

August 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I gratefully support your courageous stand on Vietnam.

STYLIA BAILEY.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,

August 10, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Our association endorses the principles in Senate Joint Resolution 139 proposing constitutional amendment relating to disability of the President of the United States and urges adoption of amendment embodying those principles.

CATHRINE EDMONDSON,
President, National Association of
Women Lawyers.

HERSHEY, PA.,

August 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,
U.S. Senator from Oregon,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

HONORABLE SIR: Congratulations upon your courage to speak out against involvement in the warfare now raging in the rice paddies and jungles of southeast Asia. What a shame that more voices can't be heard.

Respectfully,

EDWARD E. SHEARER.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.,

August 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We support your effort for a peaceful solution in Asia.

NOVOGRODSKY FAMILY.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,

August 8, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Report your stand for world peace and your realistic American leadership.

LESTER and EDITH VOGEL.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,

August 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

My congratulations to you and to Senator CRUENING for the position both of you took in yesterday's resolution. If we would only have a few more Senators like yourself we might have had a little better and safe world to live in. I'm sure that all the peace loving people of the world are with you and pray for your continued fight for the cause of peace.

SIMON M. KAZARUS.